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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/528,672	03/22/2005	Hubert Kargl	1716448	3939
24240	7590	05/30/2006	EXAMINER	
CHAPMAN AND CUTLER 111 WEST MONROE STREET CHICAGO, IL 60603				KRECK, JOHN J
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		3673		

DATE MAILED: 05/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/528,672	KARGL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	John Kreck	3673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/3/06.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3) Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-20 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Note: claim 1 recites elements of the cutting machine (e.g. arm, drum, etc.) within the preamble. Claim 1 has been interpreted as if it requires the combination of the nozzles and cutting machine.

3. Claims 1, 2, 7-10, 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DE19951848A1 in view of Shope, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,676,557).

DE19951848 teaches a device for producing a gas liquid mixture in the vicinity of cutting tools arranged on a cutter head or cutter drum mounted on a cutter arm of a cutter machine. DE19951848 also teaches the nozzle pair with the axes oriented in a manner so that the jets impinge. DE19951848 fails to teach the axes of the nozzles form an angle between 45° and 135°.

Shope teaches a similar nozzle pair (see column 7, lines 40-50) in which the axes are arranged at an angle of 45°. Note that Shope discloses the air nozzle axis is horizontal, and the water nozzle at an angle greater than 45° to the horizontal; thus

implicitly teaching a range of 45°-90°, although 45° is the only angle explicitly disclosed. Shope teaches that such an angle provides an effective mist for cooling and confining dust.

In light of the teaching in Shope, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the nozzles of DE19951848 to have the axes form an angle of between 45° and 135° as called for in claim 1.

With regards to claim 2: Shope is silent regarding the distance; however one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that distances of 100mm or less would be within the appropriate range for experimentation; thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a distance of less than 100mm as called for in claim 2.

With regards to claim 7: Shope is silent regarding the pressure; however one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that nozzles with operating pressures in the range of 0.6 to 1.5 bar or 4 to 5 bar would be within the appropriate range for experimentation; thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used such nozzles as called for in claim 7.

With regards to claim 8: DE19951848 and Shope teach the axes are arranged to the cutting tools.

With regards to claim 9: DE19951848 teaches the nozzle assembly.

With regards to claim 10: DE19951848 teaches the nozzles at 140mm.

With regards to claim 12: DE19951848 teaches the chisels.

With regards to claim 13: Shope implicitly teaches a range of 45°-90°; thus one of ordinary skill in the art would have found an angle of 75°-85° to be obvious. In the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed.Cir. 1990).

With regards to claim 14: Shope is silent regarding the distance; however one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that distances of 50mm or less would be within the appropriate range for experimentation; thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a distance of less than 50mm as called for in claim 14.

With regards to claim 15: Shope is silent regarding the distance; however one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that distances of 8mm or less would be within the appropriate range for experimentation; thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a distance of less than 8mm as called for in claim 15.

4. Claims 3-6, 16, and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DE19951848 and Shope as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Slowik, et al. (U.S. Patent number 6,517,012) [or alternatively, its German language equivalent, published 23 September 1999]

DE19951848 and Shope each fail to explicitly disclose the outlet angles, opening diameters, and whirl chambers.

Slowik teaches that outlet angles and opening diameters are largely matters of engineering design; and also teaches the advantages of swirl chambers. Since DE19951848 and Shope are entirely silent regarding outlet angles and diameters; one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the claimed diameters and angles obvious matters of engineering design. With specific regards to the swirl chamber, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the swirl chamber obvious, in order to improve the spray of the fluids.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DE19951848 and Shope as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Lobbe, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,243,268).

DE19951848 and Shope each fail to explicitly disclose the pivoting nozzles. Lobbe teaches the desirability of pivotable nozzles, thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further modified the DE1951848 device to have pivoting nozzles as called for in claim 11.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 5/3/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant has asserted that there is no suggestion or motivation for combining the references. This is not persuasive: since the DE reference fails to teach any angle for the nozzles, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to use an

angle which was known to be effective for the task. Shope plainly teaches an angle which falls within applicant's claimed range. Applicant's assertions concerning the angle allegedly shown in figure 2 of the DE reference are not persuasive. The DE reference discloses no angles.

With regards to the teachings of the Shope reference: applicant has asserted that "the two ducts for air and water meet at their ends". This is plainly contradicted by the text from Shope which indicates that the openings are **near** [i.e. not meeting] each other: "channel 192 is downwardly inclined with an outlet end near the outlet of air channel 194" (col. 7, lines 40-42)

With regards to applicant's assertions concerning the pressure of Shope; one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Shope is cited for the explicit teaching of an effective angle.

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Kreck whose telephone number is 571-272-7042. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 530am-2pm; Fri: telework.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patricia Engle can be reached on 571-272-6660. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



John Kreck
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3673

23 May 2006